

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

OLD HICKORY: ON EXHIBIT

BOB CLEMENT

TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 9, 1991

Mr. CLEMENT. Mr. Speaker, as the 38th individual to serve the district first represented by Andrew Jackson, I would like to bring to the attention of you and my colleagues an outstanding exhibition that recently opened here at the National Portrait Gallery.

For the first time in a major exhibition, Andrew Jackson's remarkable life is displayed through a selection of portraits, cartoons, engravings, memorabilia and broadsides. The great issues of his Presidency—the fight over renewal of the Bank of the United States, South Carolina's attempts to nullify Federal law, and the alleged "spoils system"—are highlighted. In addition, there are many portraits and personal possessions documenting Jackson's military career.

This is a terrific exhibition and I encourage my colleagues and their families to see it. The exhibition will be at the National Portrait Gallery through January 13, 1991. The gallery is located at 8th and F Streets, NW and is open 10 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. daily.

For your information, I have included a review of the exhibition which appeared in the Washington Post on January 2:

OLD HICKORY: PORTRAITS IN POWER

(By Sarah Booth Conroy)

The durability of fame is not always easy to understand.

Two great advantages in keeping one's listing in the annals of history are a large corpus of written work, such as that by Thomas Jefferson, and a great number of portraits, such as is the case with Andrew Jackson.

Now the Smithsonian's National Portrait Gallery offers, through Jan. 13, "Old Hickory: A Life Sketch of Andrew Jackson." As is its habit, the Portrait Gallery does a grand job at showing the man behind the face on the \$20 bill.

Jackson's distinctive physiognomy is shown in or on more than 70 paintings, engravings, political cartoons, vases, ribbons, gold medals, a treasury note, the frigate Constitution's figurehead, a tortoiseshell comb and an ivory cameo brooch. His image is fleshed out by maps, letters, dueling pistols (used), gold spectacles, white beaver hat and his general's uniform. His wife, his friends and his enemies are also portrayed.

"We 'know' the mature Jackson better than practically any of his contemporaries through the extraordinary pictorial record," writes Alan Fern, the Portrait Gallery's director, in the informative catalogue. Jackson was the first president from the "ordinary citizenry" to win the post, Fern adds, "in a hotly contested election."

The seventh president had many faces, most surely on exhibit here. He was a swash-buckling politician and soldier. The people hailed him as the victor of the Battle of New

Orleans in the War of 1812. Admirers hailed him as territorial governor of Florida. The taxpayers praised him for paying off the national debt, for the first and the last time.

"Even after Old Hickory died, some men tried to vote for him as President during the crisis of 1860," Jackson biographer Robert V. Remini explains in the catalogue introduction, "as though by their collective vote they could raise him from the grave to help the nation escape the horrors of approaching disunion, and civil war."

Yet this exhibit is not an apotheosis. Nor should it be. Jackson forced the removal of American Indians from east of the Mississippi on the unspeakably cruel "Trail of Tears." The Senate censured him for abusing executive powers. The voters blamed him for the Panic of 1837. Proper society shunned him as sullied by sex scandals. Curator James G. Barber adroitly gives the details in the fascinating and full captions in both show and catalogue.

Jackson's "bayonet diplomacy" appeal is easy to see in the 1819 conquering hero and his horse painted in oil by Thomas Sully. Another painting by Sully is the prototype of the \$20 bill. In 1845, a month after Jackson's death, Sully painted yet another romantic portrait of the idol, pompadour rampant.

Sully and others painted Jackson fresh from defending his conduct in the Seminole War of 1818. Jackson had put down Indian uprisings in Florida, expelled the Spanish and executed two British subjects. Charles Wilson Peale painted him as a handsome, thoughtful man. But his son Rembrandt Peale gave Jackson a somewhat dubious, pursed mouth that seems to be sewn shut, rather badly.

Later Hiram Powers and Ferdinand Petrich made busts of Jackson. A statuette of Clark Mill's bronze statue of Jackson now in Lafayette Square repeats the salute of man and horse to his troops before the New Orleans battle.

No contemporary president should feel vilified by cartoonists after seeing what Jackson elicited. David Claypoole Johnston drew Jackson in 1828 with naked corpses for a face, more bodies for his epaulet, cannons for coat collars, a tent for a hat. He borrowed his caption from Shakespeare's "Richard III": "Methought the souls of all that I had murder'd came to my tent."

Rachel Donelson Robards Jackson appears rather daunted in the watercolor-on-ivory portrait by Louisa Catherine Strobel. Jackson was said to have worn the miniature about his neck. Ralph E.W. Earl painted Rachel as dour and disapproving in an 1827 oil, appropriately accompanied here by her famous remark. "I assure you, I had rather be a doorkeeper in the house of God than to live in that palace at Washington."

Rachel Jackson had been married to Lewis Robards, who sued for divorce in 1790. The Jacksons claimed they thought the divorce final and married in 1791. But when it became generally known that she wasn't properly divorced, they had to marry again in 1794. Of course, her so-called bigamy was used to discredit Jackson in the 1828 election. She died, some say of mortification,

just after he was elected. The exhibit does include the Jacksons' 1794 marriage bond, but there is no trace of a 1791 marriage document, Barber says.

Plump, pretty Peggy Eaton in her bonnet and bow smiles with a certain self-satisfaction from Henry Inman's oil on canvas. Like Andrew and Rachel Jackson, Peggy and John Henry Eaton met when he lodged in her father's boarding house. At that time she was married to John B. Timberlake. Ten years later, after her husband was rumored to have committed suicide, Peggy and Secretary of War John Eaton were married on Jan. 1, 1829.

Jackson, remembering the innuendoes about his own wife's virtue, defended Peggy's. Even so, the wives of some Cabinet members refused to attend White House functions with the Eatons.

Jackson's enemies are in force here, as in life. Jackson hated Speaker of the House Henry Clay after he denounced Jackson for his invasion of Spanish West Florida. George P.A. Healy painted Clay's head as barely escaping from his big bow tie, his hair disheveled, his eyes steadfast, his mouth holding tight to his thoughts.

John Quincy Adams, defeated for a second term by Jackson, was painted by Jackson, was painted by Chester Harding with a wise-old bald head and a stiff-collared neck. It's not difficult to see why, despite Adam's learned experience and Jackson's impulsive follies, Jackson was the people's choice.

His friends are in the show too. Francis Preston Blair is of special interest. The editor of the Washington Globe was the cook of Jackson's Kitchen Cabinet, as his unofficial advisers were called. Blair repaid Jackson's friendship by lending him money in 1842. Jackson, in turn, left his "papers and reputation" in Blair's keeping. Blair's house on Pennsylvania Avenue is now the president's guest house. His descendants still flourish in the area.

The poignant portrait of Pushmataha may be the exhibit's most haunting image. Charles Bird King painted the Choctaw chief in a marvelous tall feathered hat and golden epaulets, his costume to meet the Marquis de Lafayette in 1824, shortly before his death. Pushmataha had counted himself as a friend of Jackson, but later charged that he and his tribe had been deceived, that the territory they were offered west of the Mississippi was wasteland.

The exhibition, supported in part by a grant from the Tennessee General Assembly, will go from the National Portrait Gallery, Eighth and F streets NW, to the Tennessee State Museum in Nashville.

AVOIDING WAR IN THE PERSIAN GULF

HON. BERNIE SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 9, 1991

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, the following text is an article which I have written for sev-

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

eral Vermont newspapers on the crisis in the Persian Gulf.

AVOIDING WAR IN THE PERSIAN GULF
(By Representative Bernard Sanders)

Clearly, there is no issue of more importance to the People of Vermont and the nation than the crisis in the Persian Gulf.

Since my election to the Congress, I have held 4 public hearings on the Persian Gulf, in Brattleboro, Rutland, Burlington and Montpelier. The turn-out for these hearings was extraordinary, with over 650 Vermonters coming out to voice their opinions. During the same period, some 400 Vermonters have written me about the crisis. While many different analyses were made, and many different views offered, the overwhelming sentiment of the Vermonters who attended these hearings and who wrote to me has been, "The crisis in the Persian Gulf can be resolved in a non-violent manner. We do not need to go to war."

Here, briefly, are my own views regarding the very serious crisis in the Persian Gulf:

First, Saddam Hussein's invasion of Kuwait was illegal, immoral and extremely brutal. The goal of U.S. policy, and United Nations policy, must be to see that Iraq completely withdraws from Kuwait. Whatever concerns that Iraq has with regard to its relationship to Kuwait can and should be discussed and negotiated—but only after Iraq's withdrawal from Kuwait. Further, given the very unstable and volatile situation in the Middle East, it is my view that the possession of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons in that area, by Iraq or any other nation, creates an extremely dangerous situation for the future. I will push to see that the United States and United Nations do all that it can to rid that region of these dangerous weapons.

Secondly, I have very deep concerns regarding President Bush's movement toward a major war without the consent of the United States Congress. On this issue I have a very conservative point of view. To my mind, our Constitution is absolutely clear that it is the Congress of the United States, and not the President, which declares war. If the President sends 500,000 American troops into war without Congressional approval, he is making a mockery of the Constitution and the separation of powers in our government which protect our democratic rights. In this regard, I fault not only the President but the Congress itself. At this moment, (and hopefully this will change) it appears that the Congress lacks the political courage to stand up and be counted on this issue which could have such an enormous impact on this nation. I intend to do whatever I can to make Congress accept its responsibility in this situation, and prevent the President from taking this country into a major war by himself.

Thirdly, it is my view that all of the goals that we wish to accomplish in the Persian Gulf can be attained without a war. The United Nations, and every major power on earth, are in strong opposition to Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, and are demanding their withdrawal. The international economic sanctions against Iraq are working—impacting not only the Iraqi economy but that nation's ability to make war. In my view, we must continue the strongest economic pressure possible against Iraq. If we do, and are patient, we will secure our goals—without the loss of thousands of lives.

It is also my view that the military presence in the Persian Gulf should be that of a peace-keeping force, with strong multinational support, under the United Nations.

The function of that peace-keeping force should be to prevent further Iraqi aggression and uphold the economic sanctions supported by the United Nations. I am deeply concerned that over two-thirds of the troops on the front lines will soon be American soldiers. If a true peace-keeping force were stationed in the Persian Gulf, with widespread support from many nations, the total number of American troops in that area could be significantly reduced.

Fourthly, I am deeply concerned that the President has not been straight-forward with the people in terms of what this war will mean to the economy of the United States, to our tax-payers and to our general standard of living. A war with Iraq could easily cost \$100 to \$200 billion. Where will this money come from? It is likely war will mean new taxes for the middle class and poor. War would also mean cuts in Social Security, and further cuts in Medicare. We could expect reduced funding for education, environmental protection, children's programs, health care, housing, infrastructure repair, agriculture, economic development and all of the other areas that the President and Congress have neglected over the last ten years. In other words, in all likelihood, a war will accelerate the economic decline of the United States into a second rate industrial nation with a lower and lower standard of living. That's not a direction for this country that I intend to support.

Fifth, it doesn't take a genius to perceive that there is something absurd about the prospect of tens of thousands of American soldiers dying to defend feudalistic governments such as Saudi Arabia and Kuwait which, themselves, have no respect for democracy, religious freedom, the rights of women and other values that most of us share. It is nothing less than a disgrace that American soldiers are unable to practice their religion or openly celebrate Christmas or Chanukah because the Saudi government is opposed to religious freedom.

Lastly, it goes without saying that the United States needs a new energy policy which will emphasize conservation and the creation of new, sustainable forms of energy such as solar power. This new energy policy could not only break our dependency upon Middle-East oil, but would also make a great deal of sense from an environmental point of view.

SIDNEY J. FRIGAND

HON. TED WEISS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 9, 1991

Mr. WEISS. Mr. Speaker, I take the floor to note news of the formal retirement of Sidney J. Frigand from a distinguished career in public relations and public service. This month Sid Frigand will leave his position as assistant executive director of the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, concluding over a decade's thoughtful leadership in the bistate authority. This gentle and respected man, who with his wife Evelyn is a constituent in Greenwich Village, over the years set a standard for conscientious government service by which public officials and civil servants might be judged. When he was welcomed to the port authority by its former executive director, Peter Goldmark, to serve as director of public affairs

during a troubling period in that agency's history, it was noted that Sid's arrival "underlined the importance attached to regular and open public communication. * * * Sid undertook to build an effective public affairs program there, and in the years that followed became a respected source of counsel, a sort of institutional public conscience, who has served the agency, the region and community well.

Sid Frigand's government career includes his service as press secretary to Mayor Abraham Beame and director of public affairs for New York's Metropolitan Transit Authority. He also was deputy executive director of the New York City Planning Commission and director of public relations for the New York City Commission on Intergroup Relations. In all, some 35 years have been devoted to the conduct of a better and conscientious government.

Mr. Frigand began his professional life as a reporter for the Brooklyn Daily Eagle, armed with a degree from Brooklyn College. His move into the realm of public relations/affairs—via a private sector firm—came during the period of great development and growth in the profession that is essential to today's modern, information-based society. In 1956 Sid took his first assignment in what would become a long and respected career of public service. As in other parts of the country New York City was experiencing tremendous expansion. There became a clear need for the gathering and sharing of information by government in the rapidly-changing environment. People like Sid Frigand helped meet this need and, in the process, helped define effective public affairs in government. Sid was brought into many of his new posts to create a public affairs program, and notably the public was no token concern to him but a matter of good government. In a city and for agencies that directly affect millions of lives, he established programs with the emphasis on open discussion and a responsiveness to public—especially community—concern.

A native New Yorker, Sid Frigand's concern for the quality of life in the area extends beyond his work at city hall and in public agencies. His membership in civic and cultural organizations is extensive, including the New York Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the New York Board of Trade, the Steering Committee of the Association for a Better New York, and vice chairman of the Harbor Festival Foundation. He is on the Board of Directors of both the Lower Manhattan Cultural Council, and the New York Hall of Science of which he is especially proud.

A father and grandfather, Sid Frigand's regard for the potential of the young mind and his strong belief in the value of responsible government is reflected in his close association with higher education institutions. He has shared his interests and enthusiasm with students as a lecturer and visiting instructor at the Pratt Institute, New York University, Brooklyn College and the New School for Social Research, as well as others. His honors include the "Page One Citation from the New York Newspaper Guild, the Christopher Award of the Christopher Society, and the Headliners Award of Missouri's Lincoln University School of Journalism."

Sidney J. Frigand is retiring. His wonderful family of which he is justly proud—Evelyn,

daughters Nancy and Lisa, and son Steven—should have more of his time than they managed to enjoy over his decades of public service. But we can take solace in the fact, and I am pleased to know, that given his interest in the city and his professional talents, he will remain active in community concerns. I wish him good health and happiness for years to come.

LIVERMORE HIGH SCHOOL
CELEBRATES ITS CENTENNIAL

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 9, 1991

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, as we start 1991, Livermore High School is beginning to celebrate a century of excellence in educating young people. This fine high school in my congressional district was the first chartered high school in California. From the beginning, the community was rightly proud and supportive of their school.

I would like to extend my congratulations to all the people who have contributed through the years to building Livermore High School into the first-class school it is today. Dedicated teachers and administrators have challenged and nurtured the young people who have attended the school.

The following excerpt from an article written by F.R. Fasset and published in the Livermore Herald in 1986 describes the formation of the school:

LIVERMORE UNION HIGH SCHOOL No. 1

The state act providing for the establishment of union high schools was approved March 20, 1891. The board of trustees of the Livermore school at once sent invitations to every school district in Murray Township, calling a meeting for April 4, for the purpose of organizing a union high school at Livermore. At the meeting representatives were present from the Pleasanton, Inman, May, Green, Townsend, High land, Vista, Harris, Midway, Mocho, and Livermore districts.

The movement was heartily concurred in by all the districts represented, excepting Pleasanton and Midway, and steps were taken to proceed with the organization without delay. According to the provisions of the law the question had to be submitted to the voters of each district. This election was held on May 23, 1891, and in the nine districts voting upon the proposition, there were only four votes recorded against it. The matter was pushed along as rapidly as possible, and Livermore Union High School No. 1 was formally organized on July 6.

The school was opened on August 31, in one of the rooms of the Livermore Public School building with E. H. Walker teacher, and the following pupils: Minnie Bading, Emma Budworth, Nora Armstrong, Lottie Colestock, Maude Durand, Lottie Famariss, Augusta Harris, Belle McGeashen, Daisy Righter, Nina Wright, Effie Bagley, Nettie Anway, Will Bailey, Chester Young, and George Furbush.

Being the first school of the kind organized in the state, it naturally attracted a great deal of attention, and, following our example, many union high schools were organized during the summer of 1891. Centerville and Hayward, in our own county, were among the first.

Our people were not only proud of their school from the first, but they were determined it should have a building that would be not only suitable to the wants of the school, but an ornament to the town and an example of the enterprise of our citizens. An election for this purpose was held on August 27, 1892, and "tax yes" carried by a large majority. The contract for the erection of the new building was let to J. F. Meyers, Esq., on December 31, 1892, and was completed in season for the opening of the school in August, 1893.

HONORING LEONARD F. ROTHKRUG, ESQ., "THE PRIDE OF LONG ISLAND AWARD"

HON. JAMES H. SCHEUER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 9, 1991

Mr. SCHEUER. Mr. Speaker, for 75 years the Pride of Judea has been a human service agency that revolves totally around people—those receiving services, those providing them, and those who support them. The pride is a friend to those who have no friends.

This year's community awards dinner is a time when the Pride of Judea honors outstanding individuals for their humanitarian efforts in serving the Queens and Nassau communities.

This year's recipient of "the Pride of Long Island Award" is Mr. Leonard F. Rothkrug, Esq., a man with a lifetime of community dedication from a family that has given generations of devotion to making the world a better place to be.

Mr. Speaker, Leonard Rothkrug began his community service as a young person in Bensonhurst, Brooklyn, where his family was among the principal founders and supporters of the Jewish Community House of Bensonhurst, where he is still an active supporter.

In the following years, Leonard and his wife Nancy lived in Forest Hills, Queens where they became acquainted with the Pride of Judea Children's Home on Dumont Avenue. They naturally became supporters.

Eventually, the Rothkrugs, known by many as the "first family" of zoning and land use, moved to Great Neck. They were, as ever, involved in the social and political lives of their home, and remained committed to an active philanthropic life. The Rothkrugs are the recipients of a number of awards and citations for their selfless works.

Mr. Speaker, Leonard Rothkrug was a supporter and original founder of the Zoning Advisory Council of the city of New York, indeed, he served as president for 10 years. This non-profit group monitored zoning laws for the good of the community. Mr. Rothkrug taught zoning law at the School of Architectural Design. His law firm has worked on significant charitable projects, such as hospitals, young people's centers, schools, houses of worship, and other houses of worship.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud and honored to join Pride of Judea in saluting Leonard Rothkrug. This man is a builder in many senses: architecturally, socially, politically, and spir-

itually. And he has helped build a better future for our children. I salute him.

HONORING HISPANIC VETERANS
OF FOREIGN WARS

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 9, 1991

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize five Hispanic veterans of foreign wars who were honored this past year. On Thursday, November 8, 1990, the Business Leadership of Olvera Street hosted the second annual "Salute to Hispanic Veterans" at El Paseo Restaurant in Los Angeles.

Mr. Speaker, it is an honor for me to recognize the men and women who have served this great Nation in its hour of truth. Americans of Mexican decent have been, and continue to be, the most decorated group for their acts of bravery and sacrifice in the field of combat. As one veteran to another, I salute the following men for their commitment to democracy: Lt. Col. Charles M. Arce, Vietnam veteran; Mr. Danny Galindo, World War II veteran; Mr. Joe Manriquez, Vietnam veteran; Mr. Pete Margarito Valdez, Vietnam veteran; and Mr. Manuel R. Zabala, World War II veteran.

HISPANIC VETERANS HONOREES FOR 1990

LT. COL. CHARLES M. ARCE

Lieutenant Colonel Charles M. Arce attended Officers Candidate School at the Infantry School at Fort Benning and received a Commission as Second Lieutenant in March of 1966.

Following his Commission, he attended Jump School and was later assigned as platoon leader for the 3rd Battalion, 506th Infantry, 101st Airborne in the Republic of Vietnam. He was wounded during the 1968 TET offensive, was evacuated from the war zone and sent to the United States. He subsequently was assigned to the Combat Development Command Infantry Team. During his assignment at Ford Ord, he commanded "D" Company, 2nd Battalion, 1st Basic Combat Training Brigade. He returned to Vietnam in 1970 and held two primary assignments: Military Assistance Command Vietnam Advisor, followed by an assignment as Rifle Company Commander, Company "A".

Upon completion of his second tour, Lt. Col. Arce was selected for the Infantry Officers Advance Course and was selected as Assistant Administrative Officer for the 1st Basic Combat Training Brigade at Fort Ord. His present assignment is Provost Marshall for the 40th Infantry Division. Lt. Col. Arce has received numerous awards and decorations for over 30 years of service, including the Bronze Star with Valor, the Purple Heart, Combat Infantryman Badge, Army Commendation Medal with 3rd Oak Leaf Cluster and the Vietnam Cross of Gallantry.

DANNY GALINDO, WORLD WAR II VETERAN

Mr. Danny Galindo joined the Army Air Corps and was immediately sent to Pilot and Navigation schools in Florida. In 1943, he was elevated to 2nd Lieutenant and piloted twin engine B25 bombers and large craft on short flight and long distance flights over enemy territory, throughout Africa, Italy, and Germany.

Throughout his military career, Mr. Galindo made over 50 long distance recon-

naissance and bombing runs and was shot down in Italy. He was rescued by allied land forces and immediately sent out again on long range enemy bombing runs. After being shot down a second time over enemy territory, he was responsible for saving his crew and evacuating them to friendly lines.

In 1944, Mr. Galindo received the Distinguished Flying Cross for his bravery. In that same year, his aircraft was hit by German fire, this time his crew was not saved. He bailed out over enemy lines and was captured by the Germans. While on a death train to an undisclosed German camp, Danny Galindo made his dramatic escape when he jumped off the train and hid in small villages and forests as he made his way back to the allies friendly lines. As he reached the Coast he was rescued by a United States submarine.

Sent out again with his bombing crew, his crew again experienced tragedy. They crash landed in German enemy territory and were captured, chained and were imprisoned at Stalag Luft, Germany. There he was imprisoned for one year until 1945 when he escaped and made his grueling trip to the Russian Military Zone where he was later turned over to the Canadian troops in La Harve, France. Mr. Galindo joins the ranks of men who have received numerous awards, commendations and medals.

JOE MANRIQUEZ, VIETNAM VETERAN

In 1969, at the young age of 18, Joe Manriquez joined the United States Army's 101st Airborne Division "Screaming Eagles." During that first year, he was assigned to the Northern I Corps near the DMZ in South Vietnam.

In one incident Mr. Manriquez singlehandedly engaged 47 North Vietnam soldiers after they had ambushed his entire unit in a rice paddy. In the aftermath of the attack, he emerged as the one survivor out of 30 American soldiers. For his bravery under fire, he received the South Vietnamese government's highest honor, the Vietnamese Cross of Gallantry, while the U.S. military awarded him a Bronze Star with Valor.

Joe Manriquez re-enlisted for a second term and served as a door-gunner. In one incident, in a chopper mission, Manriquez is credited with having saved the helicopter and hundreds of U.S. soldiers, and was awarded the Aircraft Crewman's Wings, an Air Medal with Valor, and his second Vietnamese Cross of Gallantry. In an earlier defense, Manriquez was involved in a daring rescue of three officers who were mortally wounded during a surprise mortar attack. For his courageous and quick thinking he was awarded a Combat Infantryman's Badge and yet another Bronze Star with valor.

Manriquez was involved in numerous other campaigns in which he distinguished himself for acts of bravery above and beyond the call of duty. He had entered as a Private First Class and when discharged in 1971, had attained the rank of Specialist 4th Class. Joe Manriquez finished his military career with 21 medals, and is believed to be the highest decorated veteran in the state of California.

PETE MARGARITO VALDEZ, VIETNAM VETERAN

Mr. Pete M. Valdez is a 20 year United States Army veteran who was born and raised in East Los Angeles. He is a retired United States Army Ranger.

Mr. Valdez was stationed and served in many parts of the Continental United States; Hawaii, two tours in Europe and three tours of duty as an Airborne Ranger Infantryman in the Republic of South Viet-

nam. While serving in the military, he earned over 25 awards, badges, combat decorations and numerous commendations for war and peace time service which included the Purple Heart, two Bronze Star Medals and the Vietnam Cross of Gallantry.

While in the Army, Mr. Valdez job ranged from Buck Private in an Airborne Infantry Company to Platoon Sergeant, and Platoon Leader of an Airborne Ranger Infantry Platoon. Valdez also worked at a number of Army schools as an instructor, starting with parachute school, Jump Master School, and Desert Warfare Instructor at the National Training Center. Valdez completed over 2,000 parachute jumps.

Mr. Valdez is currently assigned to the Personnel and Training Bureau, Reserve Coordination Section at the Los Angeles Police Academy where he presently serves with the Los Angeles Police Department.

MANUEL R. ZABALA, WORLD WAR II VETERAN

Manuel R. Zabala was a member of the United States Army, Company K, 405th Infantry Regiment, 102nd Infantry Division.

As a Private First Class, he was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy in Germany. On February 24, 1945, when a supporting tank was hit and set afire during an attack upon the town of Hottorf, Germany, Private Zabala fearlessly ran forward through heavy enemy fire to the vehicle, removed its five occupants and after administering first aid, assisted in their evacuation to the rear.

When hostile fire disabled a second tank, he braved the intense heat of the burning vehicle and removed the wounded occupants to safety. Noticing that one of the men was suffering from a shattered leg, he performed the necessary amputation using his trench knife as a scalpel. Then, with the help of several comrades, he evacuated all of the wounded men 1000 yards across fire-swept terrain to an aid station.

Private Zabala's courageous unselfish actions and unflinching devotion to duty are actions of the highest traditions of the military service and above and beyond the call of duty.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to rise with me to salute these outstanding veterans.

ADJUSTING TO SAVINGS AND LOAN REALITY

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 9, 1991

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, the following article, written by Robert H. McKinney, former Chairman of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board—when that institution was run properly—is must reading for all Members.

We who live in Indianapolis are proud to share with Mr. McKinney the same hometown: [From the Indianapolis Star, Nov. 29, 1990]

ADJUSTING TO SAVINGS AND LOAN REALITY (By Robert H. McKinney)

The savings and loan industry as we know it has outlived its usefulness, and it must adjust or die. Since the thrifts' traditional markets no longer are viable, there is no more need for a separate industry.

This has been recognized by forward-looking savings and loans that are now capitaliz-

ing on strengths and discarding weaknesses. They no longer are making residential mortgage loans for their portfolios unless they can do so at a very low cost compared to competitors.

Mortgage banking can be viable for thrifts of the 1990s, but it must be made more efficient and less costly. Thus, Congress requirement that thrifts continue emphasizing residential lending is an invitation to even more disaster. There is nothing new here, as Congress continues its role of ill-timed interference.

But all is not lost. The present thrift industry can bring new strengths to the financial market place. Here are a few of the strengths that visionary thrifts can capitalize on in the coming years.

A loyal depositor base accustomed to personalized service; a strong mortgage loan customer base; expertise in real estate finance, particularly residential lending; and low overhead operations, giving the industry the ability to operate at lower margins.

But long-term weaknesses remain. Among them are dependence on residential lending with decreased profit margins caused by commoditization; deposit costs inherently higher than those of money market funds and commercial banks; and lack of expertise in sophisticated forms of banking.

As we move toward a unified bank-thrift structure, Congress, banks and thrifts must move quickly to address the financial industry's strengths and weaknesses.

The first priority is deposit insurance reform. The Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. is demonstrating increasing weakness, which worsens as economic conditions wreak havoc on the fund, as they did with the savings and loan insurance fund.

Many ideas have been put forward, and we are awaiting results of congressional and administration studies. None of the ideas advanced so far has satisfied all the objectives for deposit insurance reform.

But certain elements are important: reduction or elimination of insurance of brokered deposits; an equitable method of premium assessment, possibly risk-based, applied equally to all financial institutions; and a return to the original concept of insurance for individuals, not businesses.

The strength of our deposit-gathering institutions is of fundamental importance. Our banking system must be able to compete on a global basis. At the same time we must provide financing for housing and for commercial and industrial development.

But these efforts are being thwarted by increasing regulatory costs and restrictions. Banks and thrifts must compete directly with money market funds for deposits but face multiple social and economic national mandates. This disparity needs to be rectified.

The timeworn but accurate phrase "level playing field" demands attention to the underlying reasons for deposit insurance in contrast to the purpose and minimal regulation of money market funds.

There are far too many thrifts and banks operating today. Size is not an absolute determinant for success, but in many lines of business it is mandatory. Management skills are the prime prerequisites. The current rate of rapid disappearance of banks and thrifts will continue as the strong get stronger and the weak disappear.

Since there is no longer a need for a separate thrift industry, Congress should provide a readily available means for conversion from a thrift charter to a commercial bank charter. This will speed the evolution toward

a homogeneous banking industry, with the merger of the Office of Thrift Supervision into the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency.

The Federal Reserve Board should continue as the regulator for bank holding companies, since this provides an effective check and balance in the regulatory scheme.

No business survives without a public need. The savings and loan industry has rendered a valuable service to the nation. But its day is past. The industry must offer its historical strengths to the unified financial marketplace while learning the ropes of commercial banking. The synergies that result will benefit consumers, the industry and the global markets of the 1990s.

**JAMES E. NIXON, NEW PRESIDENT
OF INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS
ASSOCIATION OF ILLINOIS**

HON. LANE EVANS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 9, 1991

Mr. EVANS. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to congratulate Mr. James E. Nixon of Galesburg, IL, on his election as president of the Independent Accountants Association of Illinois. Mr. Nixon has been a respected accountant and businessman in western Illinois for many years.

Following is the acceptance speech given by Mr. Nixon at the IAAI's 1990 State convention:

ACCEPTANCE SPEECH GIVEN BY JAMES E. NIXON, PRESIDENT, INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS ASSOCIATION OF ILLINOIS

I accept the presidency of this association with both a sense of pride and a sense of purpose. A sense of pride because I know we have accomplished much—we continue to offer top quality educational programs, top quality treasury card review courses and we have many members that are vitally interested in the success and improvement of the organization.

A sense of pride because I realize that I am looking at and talking to the most conscientious and dedicated professionals in the state. This sense of pride is tempered, however, with an offsetting sense of purpose with the realization that we have not done near enough. There is much to be done and I believe it is time that we give serious attention to and begin to act on many of these matters.

It seems appropriate in this modern age to have a theme that fits the particular situation. Always having a desire to be appropriate, I came up with what I believe to be a fitting theme for this 1990-91 years. Many of you will remember the three R's of past school days—reading, 'riting, and 'rithmetic. I hope that you will also remember this year's theme—the three C's: Commitment, Continuity, and Cooperation.

I believe these three C's to be important and appropriate because much of what needs to be done cannot be accomplished in one year.

Our legislative effort has already been active. It goes without saying that the legislative committee and our affiliated PAC will continue to be active until we successfully meet the challenge of the 1993 sunset legislation. We are enthusiastic and anxious to start on membership and education pro-

grams that we are hopeful will add growth to our membership while at the same time increasing the number of members that are accredited in accounting.

Commitment, continuity, and cooperation. It cannot be done quickly; it cannot be done alone. Abraham Lincoln once said, "The legitimate object of government is to do for a community of people whatever they need to have done, but cannot do at all, or cannot do so well themselves, in their separate and individual capacities." If you substitute the word association for government into this quotation, you will understand how IAAI fits into attaining our individual and collective goals and objectives, as well as understanding the importance of the three C's—Commitment, Continuity, and Cooperation—in that overall effort.

ON YOUNG VOTERS' APATHY

HON. ANTHONY C. BEILENSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 9, 1991

Mr. BEILENSON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to my colleagues' attention an article which appeared on the opinion page of New York Newsday shortly before last November's congressional elections. The article calls attention to the rapidly declining portion of Americans under the age of 30 who vote, and discusses the urgent need for a reversal of this trend. In addition to the inherent importance of the article's message, it is written by my nephew, John Beilenson, and I commend it to your attention.

[From New York Newsday, Nov. 1, 1990]

WHY YOUTH IS NOT SERVED

(By John Beilenson)

While many Americans go to the polls on Tuesday, many young Americans will do what we do most weekdays. Too much of the twentysomething crowd will go to our jobs, come home, maybe work out, eat a microwave dinner and pop down to watch the geezers in "thirtysomething."

In the last mid-term election four years ago, a scant 21.9 percent of registered 18- to 24-year-olds voted. This year, we have no reason to believe that number will rise. Voting rates among young people have been dropping steadily—faster even than the decline seen among all voters—since 18-year-olds won the right to vote in 1972. By contrast, more than 60 percent of people over 65 went to the polls in 1986.

It doesn't matter that young people distrust elected officials because they are repeatedly revealed—from Iran-Contra to HUD to the savings-and-loan imbroglio—to be corrupt. Or that our two most recent presidents made a virtual religion of getting government off our backs, of promoting the idea that government can't solve social problems.

Young Americans glibly denounce politicians as liars and incompetents, but we fail to understand that our country is run by a representative government, and these incompetent "liars" are the only representatives we have.

Young America's electoral apathy has ceded political influence to our mothers and fathers, and especially to our grandmothers and grandfathers, who vote in far greater numbers and have powerful and well-organized lobbies in Washington.

Faced with the disapproval of the American Association of Retired Persons (AARP),

politicians quake in their boots. "Touch Social Security and you die," senators and representatives say. Tamper with Medicare or propose a controversial health care bill, as Illinois Congressman Dan Rostenkowski did, and politicians risk receiving the treatment Rostenkowski got: confrontation by elderly citizens, who sprawled across his car's windshield as he tried to drive to work.

The result is that last year, according to the Congressional Budget Office, spending on people 65 and over made up about 47 percent of the national budget—if you don't count military appropriations and interest payments. As Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan said recently of the budget process, "For people with the franchise, this is a tremendously responsive system."

What happens when young Americans don't vote? Well, there's no budget debate about tax breaks for new homeowners or expanding college loan programs. Aid For Families with Dependent Children, Head Start and other social programs for the poor—generally young mothers and their children—have been cut back or sacrificed to preserve health care subsidies and other benefits for the elderly. Regressive taxes on gasoline, beer and cigarettes, which take a disproportionate chunk out of younger, poorer people's disposable income, are imposed rather than hikes in more progressive income taxes—all without fear of an electoral backlash.

Electoral participation is the lifeblood of our democracy. James Madison, in "The Federalist Papers," argued that one of our political system's strengths was its ability to prevent individual factions—special interests and particular sections of the citizenry—from predominating.

Our faction needs to be heard; we must vote.

If we don't, if young America continues to refuse our civic opportunity, the government of the older people for the older people will continue to ignore our interests.

**QUESTIONS ABOUT WAR IN THE
PERSIAN GULF**

HON. BERNIE SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 9, 1991

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, one of the major concerns that I have with the entire discussion regarding the crisis in the Persian Gulf is that the President has refused to be straightforward with the American people and answer some of the hard questions that the people have been asking regarding a potential war in the gulf. Let me raise some of those questions now in the hope that the President and his administration will begin responding to these concerns.

Up to this point, we have not heard any estimate from the President of the expected casualties in such a war. While we fully recognize that it is impossible to predict such figures exactly, we do know, for example, that thousands of body bags have been sent to Saudi Arabia. We know that in the first stages of the 1973 Arab-Israeli war, the casualties were enormous. Can the President tell us how many Americans would die if we launch a war against Iraq?

As we all know, the United States has a \$3 trillion debt, with the cost of the S&L bailout

expected to reach up to another trillion. The Washington Post recently reported that the fiscal 1991 deficit will be \$50 billion more than previously estimated. As a result of last fall's deficit reduction plan, Medicare, veterans' benefits, student loans, farm support and other domestic programs will be cut by billions of dollars, and the gas tax will rise by 5 cents per gallon.

The estimated cost of maintaining our troops in Saudi Arabia this year, without war, is over \$30 billion. If war breaks out, these costs could reach several hundred billion. Can the President tell us how much he would cut in Social Security, how much more will be cut from Medicare, how much from farm supports, student loans and veterans programs, and how much more in taxes the middle class and the poor will have to pay, if we go to war?

The President has suggested repeatedly that war in the Persian Gulf has to do with freedom and American values. Our constituents would like to know the relationship between freedom and the feudal, undemocratic governments of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait. Saudi Arabia is a kingdom without free elections, freedom of religion or freedom of speech and has a very poor human rights record. Specifically, we need to know why young Americans should die on the sands of Saudi Arabia when that government does not allow our Christian soldiers to celebrate Christmas or our Jewish soldiers to celebrate Hannukah. Women in our country need to know what freedom means when women in Saudi Arabia can't vote, speak out, participate in politics or even drive a car. Please, Mr. President, explain to our confused constituents what war in the Persian Gulf has to do with human freedom.

Lastly, Mr. President, we would appreciate your best estimate of how many years it would be necessary for American troops to stay in the region after an American victory and the taking of Baghdad. And what would be the cost to the taxpayers?

These are some of the questions that our constituents are asking us. We need to have them answered.

ALBERT E. BLUMBERG

HON. TED WEISS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 9, 1991

Mr. WEISS. Mr. Speaker, on October 16, 1990, the New York State Council of Senior Citizens, at its fourth annual luncheon, presented one of its three Intergenerational Service Awards to Dr. Albert E. Blumberg. The award is given in recognition of continuing advocacy on behalf of senior citizens, those still in the work force, and our children, the future of our society.

Dr. Blumberg's leadership extends far beyond his local community. He serves as president of the Congress of Senior Citizens of Greater New York, vice president of the New York State Council of Senior Citizens, chair of the Presbyterian Hospital Community Health Council, and president of the J. Hood Wright Senior Center. In each of these roles, Dr.

Blumberg has been an articulate advocate for the needs of people, translating his ideals into effective action aimed at achieving social justice.

Many of those who have worked with Dr. Albert Blumberg view him as a role model, a person who represents citizen participation at its best. He combines the ability to conceptualize the issues with a readiness to take on the less than glamorous tasks crucial to any organizing effort.

The recognition given to Dr. Blumberg by the New York State Council of Senior Citizens is well deserved. The occasion allows us to rediscover the meaning of community leadership and service. It would be difficult to find a better example than Dr. Albert Blumberg.

THE HAYWARD-CASTRO VALLEY
BRANCH OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION
OF UNIVERSITY
WOMEN CELEBRATES ITS 50TH
ANNIVERSARY

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 9, 1991

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Hayward-Castro Valley branch of the American Association of University Women, in California's Ninth Congressional District, which celebrates its 50th anniversary this month.

The American Association of University Women [AAUW] is a nationwide organization dedicated to the education of and the advancement of women. Nationwide, the organization has over 193,000 members. In June, the AAUW National Association will be celebrating its 110th anniversary which makes it the oldest women's organization in the United States.

The Hayward-Castro Valley branch of the AAUW began in 1941 with a membership of 35 and in its 50 years has grown to over 215 active members.

The Hayward-Castro Valley branch has worked tirelessly to promote educational reform by providing scholarships for both California State University Hayward and Chabot College; fellowships for women pursuing advanced degrees; grants for research and community service projects, and it has participated in the study of and the search for solutions to current social and educational problems.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate the Hayward-Castro Valley chapter of the AAUW on its 50th anniversary. I can only hope that the chapter will be able to continue in its efforts to promote equity and educational opportunities for women for the next 50 years.

HONORING JOEL A. MIELE, SR.,
"THE PRIDE OF QUEENS AWARD"

HON. JAMES H. SCHEUER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 9, 1991

Mr. SCHEUER. Mr. Speaker, for 75 years the Pride of Judea has been a human service

agency that revolves totally around people—those receiving services, those providing them, and those who support them. The Pride is a friend to those who have no friends.

This year's community awards dinner is a time when the Pride of Judea honors outstanding individuals for their humanitarian efforts in serving the Queens and Nassau communities.

This year's recipient of "the Pride of Queens Award" is Joel A. Miele, Sr., a true example of a humanitarian citizen. Mr. Miele is the Queens representative to the new city planning commission, the latest in a long list of his distinguished accomplishments.

Early in his career, while in the Navy, Mr. Miele led his construction battalion in building playgrounds and roofs for orphanages. He is now a retired captain of the Civil Engineer Corps.

Mr. Miele, a resident of Howard Beach, is a professional engineer with his own practice in Queens with his brother and son. His business reputation has earned him several officer positions in professional organizations.

Mr. Speaker, Joel Miele's community dedication spreads throughout city life. He is involved in the membership or board of directors in neighborhood associations, libraries, civic groups, hospitals, economic development agencies, and the local community board. In fact, he was chair of Queens Community Board No. 109 for 12 years. He was a delegate to the New York State Bicentennial Constitutional Convention, and has been awarded "Man of the Year," "Engineer of the Year," "Outstanding Community Leader" and other such awards by his friends, neighbors, and business associates.

Joel Miele has been heard to say, "If there is a need that I am aware of—a vacuum—in the areas of civic, community, and not-for-profit life, I am motivated to fill that need." Indeed he does, every day of his life. All of us in Queens are very proud of him.

Mr. Speaker, it is my sincere pleasure to join Pride of Judea in acclaiming Joel Miele with the "Pride of Queens" award. I am honored to join his wife, Josephine, his family and friends in recognizing a lifetime of contribution. Because we have people like Joel Miele today, our children and grandchildren will have a better tomorrow.

SUCCESS OF HELP US GROW
STRAIGHT [HUGS] PROGRAM

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 9, 1991

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, today I want to call to the attention of my colleagues an innovative and effective drug prevention program in my home State of Rhode Island. I believe this program can serve as a model for us as we begin to consider legislation dealing with the national problem of drug abuse among our children.

Began as a dream, "Help Us Grow Straight" [HUGS] became a reality in 1987. HUGS is based on the idea of giving our young people natural, rather than chemical, highs through

the physical challenges of hiking, camping, mountain climbing and biking. By understanding superior alternatives to drug use, our children are dissuaded from experimenting with the dangerous substances which are so tempting to high school and junior high school students. The program, offered to North Cumberland Rhode Island middle school's eighth graders, encourages hard work and dedication to a worthwhile goal in order to achieve greater satisfaction and enhanced self-concepts.

In recent times, participants in HUGS have traveled far and wide, experienced a variety of natural highs. They have climbed mountains in New Hampshire, biked throughout the Island of Martha's Vinyard, and spent a week in Arizona, much of it hiking in the Grand Canyon. Last April, I was fortunate enough to welcome these upbeat travelers home at Rhode Island's Greene Airport after their trip to Arizona.

The response from the students to this experience in Arizona has convinced me that HUGS is a program that produces real results. This HUGS experience and others like it has allowed its participants to realize that pride in one's accomplishments can offer a lifetime high. I received over a dozen letters from these students, who gave me a clear message that HUGS taught them the superiority of a natural high over a chemical high. One such student, Sarah Pelletier, wrote me about her experience with HUGS:

The whole purpose of HUGS is to teach teens that natural highs are so much better than drug highs. I think that the HUGS program does a wonderful job doing just that. You may feel high while taking the drugs, but afterwards you are overcome by depression. When I hiked the Grand Canyon, I felt high, but I also felt high afterwards because I was proud of myself—I actually made it out of the Grand Canyon alive. I just think that it's too bad that there aren't more programs such as HUGS around.

As a U.S. legislator, I have always argued that we must teach our children of the perils of drug abuse before they are given a chance to find out the hard way. HUGS is an ideal program which seeks this important goal. As such, I hope my colleagues here in the House of Representatives will recognize the value of the HUGS Program, and support this kind of approach to the problem of drug abuse among our young people.

**NATIONAL WEATHER ASSOCIATION
MAKES FIRST ANNUAL PUBLIC
SERVICE AWARD**

HON. CHARLES E. BENNETT

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 9, 1991

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Speaker, on October 17 the National Weather Association made its First Annual Public Service Award to Mark Lange of Vincennes, IN, at a banquet here in the suburbs of Washington. In the presentation Andrew Horwitz, chairman of the Awards Committee said:

You were selected based on your decision to cancel all regular programming to provide non-stop broadcasts for over three hours of tornado warnings, including exact locations

of the funnels, in the station's listening area. You gave proper warnings to people, advising them to accepted sheltered areas, and special advice to individuals in mobile homes, saying all the right words in a calm, non-flustered manner. Nearly every local and state agency contacted you to voice their thanks. You used local radio to do what it does best, because of your commitment to the community and an interest in weather. Your efforts are a prime example of what radio stations should be doing.

I had hoped to be there for this occasion but the House was in session at the time so I could not. I have a special reason for my keen interest in this award because the National Weather Association has named this annual award for my father, Walter J. Bennett, who was a weather bureau forecaster for nearly 50 years and was himself a very effective leader in a long life of public service. My family and I are deeply grateful that this was done.

**UPON INTRODUCTION OF THE
DESERT SHIELD TAX RELIEF
ACT OF 1991**

HON. FRANK HORTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 9, 1991

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation designed to assist the American servicemen and servicewomen participating in Operation Desert Shield. A recent article in the Washington Post explained that the Internal Revenue Service planned to require our soldiers to file their tax returns on time or face financial penalties.

Fortunately, the IRS has extended the income tax filing deadline for our troops in the Persian Gulf until June 15. While I commend this decision, I am outraged that the IRS has not waived the interest penalties that our soldiers would incur should they not be able to meet the June 15 deadline. To say the least, these brave men and women have more pressing matters on their mind and we should not burden them with the cumbersome task of meeting income tax filing deadlines.

My bill will provide automatic extensions of time for filing Federal income tax returns and other tax-related acts for members of the Armed Forces of the United States serving in Operation Desert Shield. The extensions and waivers will allow our soldiers to defer the filing of their Federal income tax returns without penalty for up to 180 days after they return from the gulf.

We all hope and pray that the Persian Gulf crisis is resolved in a peaceful fashion. Regardless of the outcome, however, American military personnel are experiencing tremendous emotional and psychological stress due to the current situation. This legislation will provide our service persons relief from the worry of legal action due to failure to file Federal income taxes. For the sacrifices they are making, it is the very least we can do.

My bill already enjoys the strong bipartisan support of 30 House Members. I urge all of my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join us in cosponsoring this important measure.

**FACTORS LIMITING THE EFFEC-
TIVENESS OF ECONOMIC SAN-
CTIONS AGAINST IRAQ**

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 9, 1991

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, much of the debate in recent weeks and months concerning the Persian Gulf crisis has focused on the effectiveness of economic sanctions against Iraq. The desirability of relying solely on the embargo to resolve this crisis is understandable. It would obviously be in the best interests of the United States and the world if the sanctions by themselves bring Iraq to its economic knees and force Saddam Hussein to remove all Iraqi troops from Kuwait. However, this Member believes it is important to recognize some of the factors limiting the effectiveness of these sanctions.

Although almost all governments are enforcing the United Nations trade sanctions against Iraq, there are many foreign companies and individuals interested in filling the economic vacuum created by the embargo. Since the sanctions were enacted, private firms have been seeking ways to supply Iraq with the goods it demands. In addition to industrial and agricultural products, these foreign firms are offering military, chemical, transport, electrical, and oil-related items for sale to Iraq.

Individual smugglers are also actively involved in transporting goods to Iraq and the country's borders have proven to be very porous. A recent Associated Press article states that thousands of smugglers in the area are "making a mockery of the sanctions." It is realistic to expect further holes to develop in the embargo if Iraq's neighbors and former trading partners continue to suffer economically as a result of the sanctions.

EARNING BY LEARNING

HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 9, 1991

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, last summer, the early childhood department at West Georgia College in Carrollton carried out a pilot program designed to motivate youngsters to read by giving them a monetary incentive. The program, called "Earning by Learning," had very positive results in the Sixth District of Georgia.

Conducted in five Sixth District counties—Carroll, Spalding, Clayton, Coweta, and Douglas—Earning by Learning was designed to encourage poorly motivated third and fourth graders to read. Over the course of 5 weeks in the summer of 1990, 282 students earned \$2 for every book they read and reported on to an adult volunteer. In total, the group earned \$7,602 by reading 3,801 books.

Because of our success, I decided to introduce a bill to allow public elementary and secondary schools throughout the country to duplicate such innovative projects. By amending the Elementary and Secondary Education Act

of 1965, H.R. 95 would make programs like Earning by Learning an allowable expense for any public elementary or secondary school in the United States. Thus, the benefits of the Sixth District's Earning by Learning Program could be extended to youngsters across America.

During our Earning by Learning project in Georgia, many students both improved their reading skills and gained a greater enjoyment of reading. I am proud to share with my colleagues today the following article written by Stephanie Wynn, who read the most books during those 5 weeks in 1990. Her story is a case in point of why we should allow Earning by Learning type programs in all public elementary and secondary schools.

ONCE UPON A TIME, A LITTLE GIRL WAS PAID TO READ

(By Stephanie Wynn)

(Stephanie, age 10, is a fourth-grader at Villa Rica Primary in Villa Rica, Ga. This summer she took part in a pilot project conceived by GOP Rep. Newt Gingrich and carried out by West Georgia College's early childhood education department. The more than 200 third- and fourth-graders who participated were "at risk" readers. They had potential but were not motivated to read for pleasure. By the end of the summer, Stephanie had read more books than any other participant. We invited her to send us her story, which we have not altered in any way.)

Last summer I read 83 books. I earned \$166.00, \$2 for every book.

Mrs. Hamilton, my school's assistant principal, told me about the Earning by Learning Reading Program which was going to be during the summer at my school. I went to the school library and found different books. The books were fun. I told about the books I had read to Mrs. Hamilton, and Mrs. Rothbart, and Mrs. Marchman. I picked the books out all by myself. My mom helped a little bit by saying, "Would you like these books?"

I read all of my books in my bedroom and the living room. I like to read on my bed or on the couch. I read some of the easier books to myself. Some of the harder ones, I read them out loud to my mom or my dad. My friends said that's OK if you read books. My grandmother was surprised that I was reading a bunch of books. She thought I was only reading one or two. My brother thought I was weird for reading so many books, but, I told him that he was crazy. My mom, dad, my sister, Sonya, my brother, Stephen, Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Brooks, Mrs. Rothbart, Mrs. Marchman, and everyone was proud of me for reading the most books.

"My favorite books were "The Care Bears" books and I like the Strawberry Shortcake book, too. These books were about helping people and about trying to keep a man from taking all the fruit from the Strawberry People. I like them because they were neat to read. They made me feel like they were really real. One of the Care Bear books was about a little girl who was scared of the dark. That's me!! I used to be afraid of the dark. One of the books made me want to go where the Care Bears are. When I grow up, I want to be a movie star. The Care Bears are on television and that reminds me of being a movie star.

I recommended a book to my friend Jeremiah. I let him take it home and read it. He said it was really good. He brought it back to me.

The hardest book I read was one about horses. This book was very boring to me.

There were a lot of words on the pages and not very many pictures. I like books that have lots of pictures.

I read a few books that were short. One was Jack and the Beanstalk. It was fun to read and also short.

I spent a lot of time this summer reading. If I hadn't read the books, I would have been bored. I do like to swim and watch TV sometimes. But the reading time was fun.

The awards ceremony was in the gym at my school. All the kids families were there. The awards ceremony, my mother, my father, and my sister and brother were there. All the kids were very happy to get their money. I was the last person to get mine. The reason I was last was because I was the highest reader. I felt weird. Mrs. Hamilton was kidding me. She told everybody that one night I wanted my mom to help me tell about the books. Mrs. Hamilton told me that she would give the money to my mom. I didn't like that. Everybody laughed when she said that.

With the money I earned I bought some new clothes and a lot of Barbie stuff.

The summer reading program is over. I am still reading. I am still reading because it is fun.

I think it is a good idea to give kids money for reading books. It showed me that reading was fun. It also helped bring my mom and I closer together. We had fun reading together.

I am reading Cinderella now. It is a story about a girl named Cinderella. She had two step-sisters and a mean step mother. She had to work and work and work hard every day. One day a letter came in. Her step mother read it. It was an invitation to a ball and she didn't have anything to wear to the ball. But her fairy godmother gave her a dress. It was ice-blue. It was pretty. She went to the ball. She lost her shoe and she ran out to the coachmen. The crown duke came to Cinderella's house. She was locked in her room. Then the mice brought the key up to her room. She got free and she was going downstairs to meet the crown duke. First her sisters tried on the slipper. After her sisters tried it on, it was too small. Then Cinderella tried it on. It broke. But, she had the other slipper. That showed the crown duke who she was. He took her to the ball. She married the prince. They lived happily every after. The end.

BUENA PARK CITY COUNCIL
HONORS KENNETH B. JONES

HON. ROBERT K. DORNAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 9, 1991

Mr. DORNAN of California. Mr. Speaker, today it is rare to encounter an American who unselfishly devotes his life to serving his community and fellow citizens, in many cases without any monetary recompense. Few of us are willing to sacrifice the advantages of private life for the many burdens of public service. However, I would like to take this opportunity to alert my colleagues to one of my constituents who has devoted his life to public service and has made countless personal sacrifices to serve his fellow citizens.

Mr. Kenneth B. Jones served as the mayor pro tem of Buena Park, CA, in 1989 and 1990 and as a member of the Buena Park City Council from 1980 to 1990. The city council of

Buena Park recently adopted a resolution commending Jones for dedicating his life to the community and demonstrating in many ways his "deep and genuine love for this city and its citizens" and for always placing his personal concern for the public good ahead of his personal interests. I would like to join the Buena Park City Council in honoring this exceptional citizen.

Before joining the city council, Jones served his community for nearly 30 years in the Buena Park Police Department as a police officer, police sergeant, and chief of police. Jones received the Police Officer of the Year award in 1970, 1971, and 1979. Furthermore, Jones served as a fireman from 1949 to 1952 and has held a number of other official positions in his many years of service in Buena Park. In addition, Ken Jones has held leadership positions in scores of community service organizations including the Kiwanis Club, the Buena Park PTA, the Lions Club, the Orange County Sheriff's Association, and many other organizations.

Mr. Speaker, Ken Jones stands as a fine example to those throughout the Nation who seek to serve the public. I strongly commend his efforts and honor his accomplishments. I encourage all citizens to look to Ken Jones as a fine example of the positive influence one citizen can have on his community.

ARNOLD I. BURNS' ELLIS ISLAND
MEDAL OF HONOR

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 9, 1991

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, President George Bush has reminded us that we are a nation of communities. Nowhere is the fact of our ethnic, religious, and racial diversity more honored than at Ellis Island, where so many Americans, from so many backgrounds, have come to these shores.

On December 6, 1990, Arnold I. Burns, former Deputy Attorney General for the United States, was awarded the 1990 Ellis Island Medal of Honor at ceremonies conducted on the island itself. The medal honors distinguished representatives of various ethnic backgrounds. Mr. Burns was honored along with a number of Americans, including President Bush, former Presidents Reagan, Ford, Carter, and Nixon, and many others.

Mr. Burns, who is of Russian descent, is an alumnus of Union College in Schenectady, NY, and Cornell University Law School. He serves as vice chairman of the board of trustees of the Boys and Girls Clubs of America and is active in many civic and charitable organizations.

The nomination of recipients of the medal came through member organizations of the National Ethnic Coalition of Organizations [NECO] and through thousands of forms submitted by the public. NECO, an umbrella group for 66 of the Nation's largest heritage groups, participated in the first presentation of the medals in 1986 during the 100th anniversary celebration of the Statue of Liberty.

I want to bring this event and Mr. Burns' award to the attention of our colleagues, be-

cause they serve to remind us that this country is, indeed, "E Pluribus Unum," one out of many. This medal is a great tribute not only to Mr. Burns and the other recipients, but to the unsung millions who came to Ellis Island to begin a new life and a better America.

TRIBUTE TO CUB SCOUT PACK 332

HON. ROBERT A. BORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 9, 1991

Mr. BORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of Cub Scout Pack 332 of St. Bartholomew R.C. Church for their 35 years of service.

On October 1, 1990, Cub Scout Pack 332 was officially rechartered and dedicated to serving the youth of the Philadelphia community.

Throughout their 35 years, the pack has worked to enhance and serve the Philadelphia neighborhood. They deserve great recognition for their success in providing the city with an outstanding example of commitment to achievement.

St. Bartholomew R.C. Church has assisted Cub Scout Pack 332 by providing meeting places and holding activities. I am sure they will continue to provide many more years of dedicated sponsorship.

Mr. Speaker, I join the citizens of Philadelphia in expressing my gratitude to St. Bartholomew R.C. Church for sponsoring this Scouting organization. In addition, I also join them in commending and thanking Cub Scout Pack No. 332 for 35 years of service to its community.

TRIBUTE TO DWAYNE E. HOFUS

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 9, 1991

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Dwayne E. Hofus of my 17th Congressional District of Ohio, who received the Carnegie Medal from the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission.

The Carnegie Medal is awarded to people who risk their lives to save or attempt to save the lives of others. Only 105 other persons were recognized by the commission in 1990.

Dwayne E. Hofus saved Jessica Maxwell, 2, and Heather McGee, 3, from their burning home in Youngstown, OH, June 10, 1989. The two girls were asleep on the second floor of their family's two-story house when, just before dawn, fire erupted in the first-floor kitchen. An alert neighbor, Mr. Hofus, spotted the flames through the window and immediately ran to the house to alert its occupants. He forced open the front door and headed for the second floor, where he discovered one of the

girls. After carrying her outside to safety, Mr. Hofus, unaware that another girl remained in the house, left to call the fire department.

Only upon returning to the scene did he learn that another girl was still inside the home. Despite the dense smoke, heat, and rapidly spreading flames, Mr. Hofus reentered the house and was able to locate the second child in an upstairs bedroom. Mr. Hofus entered the bedroom, above the burning kitchen, and began to carry the child downstairs to safety. In the process, Mr. Hofus tripped and fell part way down the stairs. Luckily, he managed to regain his footing and safety deposit his precious cargo outside. Jessica and Heather were subsequently taken to the hospital for treatment, as was Mr. Hofus. All are now fully recovered.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize Dwayne E. Hofus as a truly exceptional neighbor and citizen. May his tremendous courage and selflessness serve as a shining example for us all. Mr. Hofus is a great credit to both himself and the community. I am honored to represent this outstanding individual.

THE IMPORTANCE OF ENERGY CONSERVATION

HON. GERRY E. STUDDS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 9, 1991

Mr. STUDDS. Mr. Speaker, on Monday the Washington Post reported that the White House is opposed to the inclusion of energy conservation measures by Energy Secretary James Watkins in his recommendations for a national energy policy. This is, indeed, troubling news that does not bode well for the development of a sound national energy strategy.

The energy crises of the 1970's should have taught us that energy conservation works. From a 1977 peak of about 8.8 million barrels per day, we reduced oil imports to a 1985 low of about 5.1 million barrels. As we see imports rising again to a level exceeding 8 million barrels in 1989—of which 2.2 million are from Arab OPEC nations—it is imperative that the role of conservation be enhanced, not reduced.

The administration also cannot afford to ignore the fact that declining U.S. competitiveness in world markets is due, in some measure, to our gluttonous energy appetite. The U.S. economy consumes about \$440 billion annually for energy, an amount equal to about 11 percent of our GNP. Japan's percentages is only half this amount. Higher energy consumption by American manufacturers raises prices and makes it difficult for us to compete with foreign producers.

Although the administration may not recognize the value and importance of energy conservation, the American public does. In public opinion polls, the American people, by wide

margins, prefer conservation to increased production as an energy strategy. They are also quite willing to make the lifestyle changes necessary to achieve energy savings.

If the White House insists on an energy policy that seeks to build more nuclear powerplants and promote oil and gas drilling in environmentally sensitive areas, while excluding energy conservation as a critical component, it will be making a serious mistake. The Congress will not accept this and neither will the American people.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, January 10, 1991, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

JANUARY 15

10:00 a.m.

Labor and Human Resources

To hold hearings to examine services available to children and youth from impoverished families, focusing on ways to ensure that they graduate from high school, preparing them for the workforce, and/or helping them get into college.

SD-428

JANUARY 30

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings on proposed legislation providing for a referendum on the political status of Puerto Rico.

SD-366

Rules and Administration

Organizational meeting, to consider committee rules of procedure and committee budget for the 102nd Congress, membership for the Joint Committees on Printing and the Library, and pending legislative and administrative business.

SR-301